

Army of the West. District of Arkansas would report fully on the situation of the State and the progress of the rebellion.

The contrabands within our lines are a very large and important element of our army. We daily see the results of their labor in the hands of our soldiers. They are a source of strength and courage to our army, and their presence is a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people. The contrabands are a source of strength and courage to our army, and their presence is a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Del. Randolph Keim's Despatches. Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

Mr. Keim's despatches from the front are full of interest and detail. They give us a clear and accurate picture of the situation of the army and the progress of the rebellion. They are a valuable source of information for the public, and they are a constant reminder of the fact that the rebellion is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

The rebellion is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people. It is a war of the people, and it is a war of the people.

WHO IS GENERAL GILMORE?

Some Account of the Soldier Who is Astonishing the World by His Operations at Charleston.

General Quincy Adams Gilmore, the commander of the forces engaged in the attack upon the defenses of Charleston, was born in the township of Black River, Orleans county, Ohio, during the year 1828, and is therefore but thirty-five years of age.

His early education and admission into West Point. He was educated at the academy at West Point, and he received the principal part of his primary and academic education. On leaving school his parents chose for him the profession of a medical practitioner, but in this choice his friends, like those of many other youths, made a false calculation. Young Gilmore did not like this profession, and requested of his father that he should be sent to study for a military officer. His father then told him to go as he pleased, but the son had no money. His father then said, "If he would go to West Point and try to come out at the head of his class he would furnish him with the money." He promised to do his best, and started on his military career by entering the West Point Military Academy as a cadet, appointed from the State of Ohio during the year 1846, shortly before the commencement of the Mexican war.

His graduation and assignment. After four years' study, during the whole of which time he kept himself among the distinguished cadets, young Gilmore, who had attained the age of manhood, graduated, as he had promised his father he would try to do, "at the head of his class," on the 30th of July, 1850. The class contained forty-three members, among whom we find several who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Second in the class was John G. Parke, of Pennsylvania, now a major general, commanding the Ninth army corps; fourth stood Thomas J. Haines, of New Hampshire, now a colonel on the staff; Abraham D. Baird, of Pennsylvania, was ninth; and now a general of division under Rosecrans; Milton Cogswell, of Indiana, stood eleventh, and was recently colonel of the Tenth regiment, of this city; Chauncey McKee, of Maryland, was fourteenth, and is now Assistant Adjutant General on the staff; Rufus Saxton, of Massachusetts, stood eighteenth, and is now a brigadier general in General Gilmore's department; Edward McKean Hudson, of Connecticut, the twenty-second, was recently colonel of General McClellan's staff; Richard W. Johnson, of Kentucky, who ranked thirtieth, is now a general of division under General Rosecrans; Samuel B. Holabird, of Connecticut, the thirty-fourth, is now a colonel on the staff; and numerous other officers engaged in the service, either on the Union or rebel side of the line, were classmates of young Gilmore. It will thus be seen that to keep at the head of so large and influential a class required much of patience and perseverance in his studies and precision in his general habits.

His entry into the army—West Point instructor. On the 1st day of July, 1850, he entered the regular army of the United States, with a brevet second lieutenant of engineers—the highest grade of service. He was attached to the United States Engineer corps then engaged in the erection of defenses along the coast, and Lieutenant Gilmore was detailed on the fortifications then being constructed in Hampton Roads. He remained at this station until 1852, meanwhile receiving his full rank of second lieutenant of engineers.

He was next appointed, during 1852, one of the academic staff at the Military Academy at West Point, holding the position of Assistant Instructor in Practical Engineering—a very important appointment, considering his youth and the shortness of the time he had been in actual service, and a testimonial of his good qualities as an engineer officer.

WEST POINT QUARTERMASTER AND TREASURER—CHRONICLE. During the early part of 1856 he was appointed to the responsible position of Quartermaster and Treasurer of the Military Academy at West Point. On the 1st of July, 1856, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of the corps of Engineers, and was detailed upon the defense of New York harbor. At the time of his promotion the following general officers of the present war held the rank appointed to their names in the same corps as Lieutenant Gilmore—Brigadier General John S. Barnard, captain; Brigadier General G. W. Cullum, captain; Brigadier General Henry W. Beaman, captain; Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, captain; Brigadier General D. P. Woodbury, captain; Brigadier General G. T. B. Henshaw, captain; Brigadier General Zebulon B. Tower, captain; Brigadier General H. G. Wright, captain; Major General John Newton, captain; Major General John C. Foster, first lieutenant; Major General J. R. McPherson, second lieutenant; Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, second lieutenant. It will thus be seen that General Gilmore, in the attack upon the Charleston defenses, is contesting against the supposed superior skill of one of his old captains.

From the time Lieutenant Gilmore left the Military Academy in 1856, until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was engaged upon certain duties in the neighborhood of this city. Among other things he was engaged with the responsible duty of purchasing and storing the materials to be used in the construction of fortifications. He was also associated with Major (since General) J. G. Barnard in the construction of the new fort at Sandy Hook. During the years 1858 to 1861 inclusive he was engaged in numerous experiments upon the merits of different times, hydraulic cements and mortars, under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. These experiments were completed in the summer of 1861, and his "Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," which contains the reports of these numerous experiments, forms a thick volume, and has been recently published in octavo, edited by himself, by D. Van Nostrand, of this city.

CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS—STAFF OFFICER. Having completed his experiments and made his official reports, he was, at the request of the War Department, promoted to the rank of captain, and was assigned to the Engineer Corps, to fill one of the places vacated by promotions and reasonable resignations. His commission was dated August 6, 1861. During the month of October, 1861, he was appointed as chief engineer on the staff of General Thomas W. Sherman, who was detailed as commander of the division of expeditionary troops to occupy certain parts of South Carolina as might be captured by the first under flag officer. When the troops occupied Fort Royal Island, Hilton Head, S. C., Captain Gilmore immediately superintended the construction of such defensive works as were required to prevent the enemy from disturbing them in any occupation. The division of these defenses was placed in the hands of advance portions of the rebel forces, and always to the disadvantage of the assailants.

BLOCKADE OF SAVANNAH REVENUE—ENGINEERING DEFICIENCIES. On the 29th of November, 1861, Capt. Gilmore was directed by Gen. Sherman to make an examination of Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, and to report upon the possibility of occupying and holding that island, and upon the practicability and best method of reducing the fort. On December 1 he reported that the work could be reduced by planting batteries upon Tybee Island, and specified the best positions of location so as to concentrate their fire upon the fort. The plan met with great favor from Gen. Sherman, and orders for investing the place by the erection of batteries on the Savannah river, and above the work were sent on foot about the middle of January, 1862. Capt. Gilmore was placed in command of the expeditionary force for the reduction of the fort, while Gen. Viele had charge of the brigade co-operating. On the 25th of January a reconnaissance was made of Mud river and of the Savannah river shore of Jones Island, which consisted of nothing better than a mud marsh, covered by reeds and tall grass generally, submerged at ordinary high tides, except a few spots of limited area which was a partially dry crust, a few inches in depth, with a substratum of semi-firm mud, which was agitated likely by even the jumping of men or the ramming of earth. Whenever this crust gave way the mud upon it slipped nearly three feet in the mud by merely walking across it. As a point of this island was selected for the erection of one of the batteries, it was deemed necessary to build a causeway across the island for military purposes. To accomplish this the first six days of February were employed by the engineer force in cutting poles, ten thousand in number, and in filling sandbags. Several of the latter were transported during the next two days to the point selected, which was known as Venus Point. During the night of February 10 the magazines and gun platforms on Venus Point were commenced. The platforms were made by raising the surface level six inches with mud, carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised. The platforms were raised by means of a screw, and the mud was carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised. The platforms were raised by means of a screw, and the mud was carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised.

On the 29th of November, 1861, Capt. Gilmore was directed by Gen. Sherman to make an examination of Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, and to report upon the possibility of occupying and holding that island, and upon the practicability and best method of reducing the fort. On December 1 he reported that the work could be reduced by planting batteries upon Tybee Island, and specified the best positions of location so as to concentrate their fire upon the fort. The plan met with great favor from Gen. Sherman, and orders for investing the place by the erection of batteries on the Savannah river, and above the work were sent on foot about the middle of January, 1862. Capt. Gilmore was placed in command of the expeditionary force for the reduction of the fort, while Gen. Viele had charge of the brigade co-operating. On the 25th of January a reconnaissance was made of Mud river and of the Savannah river shore of Jones Island, which consisted of nothing better than a mud marsh, covered by reeds and tall grass generally, submerged at ordinary high tides, except a few spots of limited area which was a partially dry crust, a few inches in depth, with a substratum of semi-firm mud, which was agitated likely by even the jumping of men or the ramming of earth. Whenever this crust gave way the mud upon it slipped nearly three feet in the mud by merely walking across it. As a point of this island was selected for the erection of one of the batteries, it was deemed necessary to build a causeway across the island for military purposes. To accomplish this the first six days of February were employed by the engineer force in cutting poles, ten thousand in number, and in filling sandbags. Several of the latter were transported during the next two days to the point selected, which was known as Venus Point. During the night of February 10 the magazines and gun platforms on Venus Point were commenced. The platforms were made by raising the surface level six inches with mud, carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised. The platforms were raised by means of a screw, and the mud was carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised.

On the 29th of November, 1861, Capt. Gilmore was directed by Gen. Sherman to make an examination of Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, and to report upon the possibility of occupying and holding that island, and upon the practicability and best method of reducing the fort. On December 1 he reported that the work could be reduced by planting batteries upon Tybee Island, and specified the best positions of location so as to concentrate their fire upon the fort. The plan met with great favor from Gen. Sherman, and orders for investing the place by the erection of batteries on the Savannah river, and above the work were sent on foot about the middle of January, 1862. Capt. Gilmore was placed in command of the expeditionary force for the reduction of the fort, while Gen. Viele had charge of the brigade co-operating. On the 25th of January a reconnaissance was made of Mud river and of the Savannah river shore of Jones Island, which consisted of nothing better than a mud marsh, covered by reeds and tall grass generally, submerged at ordinary high tides, except a few spots of limited area which was a partially dry crust, a few inches in depth, with a substratum of semi-firm mud, which was agitated likely by even the jumping of men or the ramming of earth. Whenever this crust gave way the mud upon it slipped nearly three feet in the mud by merely walking across it. As a point of this island was selected for the erection of one of the batteries, it was deemed necessary to build a causeway across the island for military purposes. To accomplish this the first six days of February were employed by the engineer force in cutting poles, ten thousand in number, and in filling sandbags. Several of the latter were transported during the next two days to the point selected, which was known as Venus Point. During the night of February 10 the magazines and gun platforms on Venus Point were commenced. The platforms were made by raising the surface level six inches with mud, carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised. The platforms were raised by means of a screw, and the mud was carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised.

On the 29th of November, 1861, Capt. Gilmore was directed by Gen. Sherman to make an examination of Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, and to report upon the possibility of occupying and holding that island, and upon the practicability and best method of reducing the fort. On December 1 he reported that the work could be reduced by planting batteries upon Tybee Island, and specified the best positions of location so as to concentrate their fire upon the fort. The plan met with great favor from Gen. Sherman, and orders for investing the place by the erection of batteries on the Savannah river, and above the work were sent on foot about the middle of January, 1862. Capt. Gilmore was placed in command of the expeditionary force for the reduction of the fort, while Gen. Viele had charge of the brigade co-operating. On the 25th of January a reconnaissance was made of Mud river and of the Savannah river shore of Jones Island, which consisted of nothing better than a mud marsh, covered by reeds and tall grass generally, submerged at ordinary high tides, except a few spots of limited area which was a partially dry crust, a few inches in depth, with a substratum of semi-firm mud, which was agitated likely by even the jumping of men or the ramming of earth. Whenever this crust gave way the mud upon it slipped nearly three feet in the mud by merely walking across it. As a point of this island was selected for the erection of one of the batteries, it was deemed necessary to build a causeway across the island for military purposes. To accomplish this the first six days of February were employed by the engineer force in cutting poles, ten thousand in number, and in filling sandbags. Several of the latter were transported during the next two days to the point selected, which was known as Venus Point. During the night of February 10 the magazines and gun platforms on Venus Point were commenced. The platforms were made by raising the surface level six inches with mud, carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised. The platforms were raised by means of a screw, and the mud was carried to the land in bags, and on this mud the platforms were raised.

PORT SUMTER ON THE MORNING OF THE 13TH OF JULY, OUR FORCES NEVER ABANDONED THE POSITIONS THEY HAD SO BRAVELY GAINED.

On the morning of the 13th of July engineering operations were at once begun, the purpose of reducing the remaining rebel works of Charleston harbor, and were commenced by the breaking of the ground in the angle of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

General Gilmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mistakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 16, an order announcing that all such operations (civil and military) connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and supervision. He named certain officers whom he had selected as his assistants, and then commenced work in good earnest. The defenses were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

THE REBELS, HOWEVER, PERCEIVING THAT ALL HOPE OF FURTHER DEFENDING THE HARBOUR WAS GONE, AND THAT BOTH WAGNER AND GREGG HAD FALLEN IN THE MORNING, DETERMINED TO MAKE THE BOMBARDMENT OF MORRIS ISLAND.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the harbor was gone, and that both Wagner and Gregg had fallen in the morning, determined to make the bombardment of Morris Island. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault upon the works of Charleston harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same fatigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the 14th—a similar line for heavier guns was begun on the left.